North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1851. NO. 29.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HO! FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR!

A sure process of acquiring the one *thing needful* for the combined purpose of visiting the "World's Fair," at London, and providing oneself with a sufficiency for the pleasures and comforts of this life, is now offered to the public by those World renowned prize sellers.

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Read the list of Brilliant Prizes sold the last month, then to hesitate to launch upon the sea of Fortune, would be to court frowns of adversity, rather than the smiles of the "Goddess Fortune."

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

Nos. 5 35 67 the splendid prize of $55,366, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Nos. 30 45 58 $25,000, sent to South Carolina.
Nos. 22 48 76 $12,000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 17 19 39 Half $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 5 34 54 Half, $10,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 41 44 63 Quarter, $18,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
Nos. 1 16 70 Quarter $8,000, sent to Virginia.
Nos. 42 56 75 Quarter $26,000, was sold to an old correspondent living in Virginia.

The above are only some of the larger Prizes sold. Thousands of dollars besides have been paid for prizes, ranging from $2,000 to $100, by

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Delay not! But embrace the present opportunity of securing to yourself a Fortune by investing in some one or more of the

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25000
4	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
6	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
8	50,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16	50 00
10	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
12	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
13	5,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	35 00
17	8,577	75 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
22	65,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
24	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	9 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
26	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
27	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 29, 1851. 848—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Perfumed Matches.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they are free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

General Agency,

HAMPTON & STAPP,

TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, near Hilliardston, Nash, N. C. in the month of April last, a light roan horse with red mane and tail—four feet ten or eleven inches high—8 or 9 years of age—paces slow but pleasantly under the saddle. I think he was brought from Kentucky during the winter of 1849, and he has been traced in that direction since his departure.

Any information respecting the above Horse will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at Hilliardston. W. F. DRAKE.

January 18, 1850. 25—4tpd.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIlwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALPRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by

POMROY & O'NEAL.

January 18, 1851. 23—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON,

Raleigh, Nov. 30 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } July 22, 1850. } 836—

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, January 30th, 1851.

SEALED and separate proposals for printing the Laws, Resolutions, and Journals of the late Legislature, will be received at this office until the 10th day of February next. Also, for the printing to be done for the next General Assembly. All to be done agreeably to the Laws and Resolutions on the subject of public printing. Bond with approved security to be given for each part of the work.

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

January 30. 26—td.

The Register and Star will insert till day.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullly inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS, renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq, Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*, and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851. 24—

Yet Alive

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Singe Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot. M. M. HENRY.

Raleigh, January 12, 1851. 21—tf.

Ranger's Notice.

WAS entered on the Ranger's book of Chatham county by Bird Gean, living on Deep River, near Jones' Mills, a black Mare, suppposed to be between 12 and 15 years old, with some white in her face, about four feet six inches high, valued at $25. Barefooted all round.

JOS. HACKNEY, *County Ranger.*

January 29, 1851. 852-2t.

J. W. & C. CPUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

Macaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON,

January 11. 20—

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)

RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*

KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*

MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the ollowing places, vix:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dedman Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-tiFeb.

☞ The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.

Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—

HEARTT & LITCHFORD,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jojube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Bartholom

REMARKS OF MR. SHEPARD,
OF PASQUOTANK,

Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on the right of Secession.

The Senate having adopted the Resolutions offered by Mr. Speaker Edwards, as a substitute for those reported by the Committee, and having likewise rejected the second Resolution of the minority, which affirmed the right of secession as belonging to the State of North Carolina,

Mr. W. B. Shepard spoke as follows: I feel embarrassed, Mr. Speaker, in voting for the Resolutions upon your table—not from any intrinsic difficulty in the Resolutions themselves, but an embarrassment arising from the action of the Senate itself. The Resolutions on your table, which have twice received the sanction of a majority of the Senate, and are now upon their third reading, assert, or in the words of the Resolutions, "declare explicitly, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina *would* and *ought* to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress, without the consent of the slaveholding States, and incompatible with their safety and interest; or any act of Congress prohibiting the citizens of one slaveholding State from removing their slaves to any other slaveholding State; or the refusal by Congress to admit into the Union, as a State, any territory belonging to the United States, on account of the existence of the institution of domestic Slavery within its limits; or any act applying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the Wilmot proviso to the territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act which repeals the recent act for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness." Here, Sir, a majority of the Senate have twice declared, by their votes, that upon the happening of certain events, therein mentioned, "North Carolina would and ought to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union." Yet, Sir, this same majority, in the face of this declaration, have solemnly voted that the people of North Carolina have no right to secede or withdraw from the Union. Here, Sir, is a gross and palpable inconsistency; a position of absurdity and disgrace, in which I am not disposed to place either the people or the Legislature of North Carolina. Here is secession asserted in the most odious form; the people are told they ought to consider certain events as inconsistent with a longer continuance in the Union, and by the same majority, they are told they have no right to withdraw.

To my Whig friends on this side of the House, a large majority of whom have been the active agents in bringing about this absurdity, I would ask, what has become of your horror of the principle of secession? Are you only against secession, when it is proposed to leave it to the people to decide the mode and manner, but like it well enough when juggling politicians can decide the question? What possible good effect can these Resolutions now have, should they pass the other House in their present shape, and go forth as the voice of North Carolina? Suppose your Representative in Washington present them as your determined resolve; will they not be told that you have stripped your thunder of every quality but noise, in denying to the people themselves the only effectual right of self-protection and defence? Do you suppose they will be ignorant there, of the character of your deliberations here, or that they will attribute the lame and impotent conclusion at which you arrived, to any other motive than fear? Sir, these abolitionists have too much sagacity not to penetrate the real motive, behind all the passionate ebullitions of patriotism and love of Union which have been uttered.

The people of North Carolina will doubtless be very much astonished at the result of your deliberations, should the truth ever reach them, unadulterated by some muddy channels in this City, through which it is compelled to pass before it can be laid before them. They will then be very much surprised to learn that the whole of this uproar arose from a simple proposition to refer to the people themselves, the mode and measure of redress, whenever their rights and privileges were assailed. They will moreover be astonished at the unfairness with which the subject has been argued on this floor. It has been treated on this side of the House, simply as a question of disunion, and argued as if the Legislature of North Carolina was about to dissolve the Union of the States, not only without the knowledge of the people, but with entire disregard of their wishes.

Should the people of North Carolina ratify the opinion expressed by a majority of this Senate; should they declare to the world that under no circumstances have they a right to withdraw from the Union, the existence of negro Slavery is doomed; its extinction will commence from the promulgation of this opinion—an extinction in which neither this Assembly or their constituents will be consulted. Sir, you may threaten the North with your rebellion or revolution; they know well enough that it is an empty threat; they know that the non-slaveholders who constitute a large majority of our community, will never incur the pains and penalties of rebellion for any body's negroes. But, Sir, although they might justly scorn to admit themselves rebels, still every true son of the State would rally around her banner, should she call upon him to assert her sovereignty and the supremacy of her law. Let the people then beware how they ratify the opinion of this Senate, and declare that North Carolina is but a province of the supreme government at Washington, and that she has parted with all right to self-defence and protection, as an organized political community.

I have however, Sir, no fear of the decision of the people of North Carolina, should this question the argued before them. The advocate of hopeless submission would receive but little encouragement before such a tribunal; a tribunal which would not have the fear of party or newspaper denunciation before their eyes.

Mr. Speaker, could I have for a moment supposed that this great question, so deeply interesting to the people of our State, would have been discussed in the manner it has, I would have been the last man in this assembly to have brought it before them. I supposed from the agitation which generally existed on this subject of slavery—from the attacks which are constantly made against the institution from abroad, which all admit to be alarming and dangerous in the highest degree—if there was a subject on earth which this assembly could discuss without party bias, or party feeling, this was one. I thought when a remedy or protection against the acknowledged dangers was proposed, the first and only question would be, is it practicable—is it efficent—will it answer the purpose designed?

And Sir, could any honest and candid inquirer, free from the mist and prejudice of party, for a moment hesitate between the safety and security of protection to this institution, under the sovereignty of the State, to that of unorganized, undisciplined rebellion or insurrection? The man who doubts upon such a subject has but a poor knowledge of human nature, or of those motives and reasons which instigate and guide the actions of the great mass of mankind. This thing is perfectly understood at the North, and hence it is, such a clamor is raised against the doctrine of secession. They there know perfectly well that it is the only effectual shield against the Federal Government, when that Government gets into the hands of the abolitionists, as it doubtless shortly will be. They know that nothing but a fear of dissolution of the Union, will effectually rouse the man of property at the North to serious and strenuous efforts to put down abolition or any other fanaticism. Take away all fear of a dissolution of the Union—deny to the people of a State a right to withdraw from the Union under any circumstances—destroy the sovereignty of the States—make them mere corporations, and each of us not a citizen of North Carolina, but of one great consolidated Union—and Sir, the slave holder will have to fight the abolitionists, alone and unaided, with remonstrances, petitions and other harmless paper bullets. Believing this to be true, I proposed to the Senate to affirm by their votes the great right of secession as belonging to the people of North Carolina. And how, Sir, was this proposition met by my political friends on this side of the House? Like a bill of indictment in a petty Court, where the smallest flaw could invalidate the whole proceeding, and an avowed rogue escape unwhipped of justice. For days we have heard the most passionate and eloquent praises of Union and denunciation of the horrors of disunion. The real question before the Senate was entirely lost sight of. Amidst the thunder and smoke, the abolitionists escape harmless, and, as is usually the case in such rencontres, many persons will believe they have been more sinned against than sinning.

I trust, however, Sir, one good effect, if no other, will arise from this debate—it will set the people of North Carolina to reflecting seriously upon their rights, and not leave them to the tender mercies of politicians. If it does not, Sir, there is no hope. They must continue sleeping, hesitating, doubting, fearing, until the great calamity arrives, when, like a reeling drunkard, they will be stunned by the suddenness and violence of the blow into sobriety, and when it is too late find their strength has left them.

The gentleman from Rowan observed yesterday that I had thrown a firebrand into this Legislature. Is this so, Sir? Can't we discuss the best and most effectual mode to protect the slave property of the State—a property now worth some ninety millions of dollars, without shaking and alarming so dreadfully gentlemen's party associations? How else can it be considered a firebrand? If we are all willing to defend this property to the last resort, as gentlemen on all sides of the House say they are, why this great alarm and distress at a proposition to leave it to the people themselves to decide the mode and measure of redress?

In order to vindicate myself from the charge of having been indiscreet and inconsiderate in moving this matter of the right of secession, I will state to the Senate why I did so. I arrived in Raleigh at the commencement of the session with no intention of bringing forward any proposition on the subject of slavery. The scenes which were enacted here two years ago had convinced me of the baneful and pernicious influence which disturbed our legislation on this subject, and I was afraid that any movement, no matter what, unless it was of the tamest and most submissive character, would meet with strenuous and active opposition. Very soon after my arrival in the City gentlemen of both political parties, both in and out of the Legislature, urged me to introduce Resolutions on the subject of slavery. Deeply impressed with the conviction that any movement would be useless, I declined doing so. After repeated solicitations I consented to draft such Resolutions as I would be willing to offer, and such alone as I thought would meet the crisis, or be worthy of the Legislature. After I had drafted them, so anxious was I that they should not take a party turn, that I submitted them to the consideration of members of the Legislature belonging to both parties; and Sir, they were disapproved of by none, but met the decided approbation of those I consulted. If gentlemen have since changed their minds and voted against a principle which they had for years believed the true theory of the government, I do not complain, but hope their conversion is the result of conviction. I certainly cannot be blamed, that men old enough to be Senators did not know their own minds.

I have felt myself, Mr. Speaker, compelled to relate these transactions to vindicate myself from the charge of the gentleman from Rowan; and I must further say, that I firmly believe the right of the people to secede from an oppressive government, would have been voted clearly and unequivocally by a large majority of this House, if it had not suited the managers of the newspapers of this City to sound the tocsin of party and raise the absurd cry of disunion, with a view of frightening the timid. For these reasons, Sir, although I cannot vote for the Resolutions in the shape they have now assumed, I will not resort to a factious opposition, too often adopted in our Legislature, in order to prevent the majority from expressing their own views in their own way.

TOBACCO CULTURE. It is with much pleasure that we refer our readers to the advertisment of Mr. Bowman and the Messrs. Walker, in our present issue, headed "Tobacco wanted." We have often wondered why it was that Tobacco is not cultivated in this section of country. We are fully persuaded that both soil and climate are well adapted to its growth; and hemmed in as we are by mountains, with no convenient market, it becomes us to endeavor to produce something which will bear transportation after the home market is supplied.

Our steep hill sides, which cannot well be cultivated in any thing else, will produce the finest tobacco. Our rich bottom lands and manured lots will yield a still greater quantity, but the leaf will not be of so fine a texture.

One difficulty awaits us in the attempt to raise and manufacture tobacco;—but few of our people understand its mode of culture, the manner of *curing* it, as it is called, and the way in which it should be handled. This difficulty, however, can soon be overcome; and we hope to see many of our farmers making, at least, an experiment this year.

Having been reared in a tobacco growing section, and having made hills, pulled suckers, killed worms, &c., &c., we know something of the *modus orperandi* of raising, curing, and manufacturing the weed; though we do not profess to be skilled in the art. Such information, however, as we can give, the public are welcome to.

At present we shall only speak of the manner of raising the plants. And it is now just the right time to begin preparations. In the first place select a spot of ground for a plant bed. A fine black soil, without sand, is the best. It is well to select a place convenient to water, so that the young plants may be watered in case of a drought. A low, flat spot on the bank of some stream, is generally selected, though fine plants are sometimes raised on hill sides. The growth of hickory timber is an excellent criterion to be guided by in choosing a place for a plant bed.

Having selected your piece of ground, clean it off, being careful to leave no leaves or trash of any kind. The ground must then be well burned—not, however, when it is much wet. This done, let it cool; after which it should be thoroughly pulverized to the depth of 6 or 8 inches, clearing it of roots. It is usually dug up with a mattock and then raked with an iron toothed rake. The coals and most of the ashes should be scraped off before it is dug. When thoroughly pulverized it is ready for the seeds, which may be mixed with cold ashes and sown. There is danger of sowing them too thick, as they are very small. A teaspoonful is enough to sow quite a large bed. After the seeds are sown, the ground should be pressed down smooth and level, either by a roller or with the feet. This done cover the whole with brush and let it alone. The brush should remain on until the winter breaks and the plants begin to appear.

It is not a bad idea to drill mustard seeds around the edge of the bed; as the mustard frequently protects the plants from the fly. *Rutherford Bun.*

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of this State adjourned at eight o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, after a session of seventy-two days. We give the Standard's account of the closing scenes in the Senate and House of Commons. We also give, on another page, the Captions of the Acts passed, for which we are also indebted to the Standard, as we have been during the session for its full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Legislature. The Standard says that there may be, and no doubt are, some omissions made, and we are informed by one of our members that such is the fact in regard to measures concerning New Hanover county. But it would be foolish to expect it otherwise, considering the "noise and confusion" amid which it was compiled at the close of the session. [By the way, Gen. Cass denies that he ever used the phrase "noise and confusion."]

In looking over the acts of this session, it is almost impossible to see what more could have been expected than has been done. By this, we do not mean to say that the Legislature has done everything that is right, or that everything which has been done is right—but what we mean is, that its acts have differed very little from what any reasonable man might have expected, from its composition and the circumstances under which it met. We have had some little curiosity to compare the actual business done with our own ideas of what would be done, as expressed in the Journal of November 15th, immediately preceding the meeting of the General Assembly, and we find the only variation of any practical importance to be in regard to the re-districting of the State—or rather the repeal of the Gerrymander of 1846-'7. The Free Suffrage bill has passed, and will eventually become a portion of the constitution. As might have been expected, nothing has been appropriated for any work of Internal Improvement. The reaction arising from the large appropriations of the session of 1848-'9, is as yet too strong; and although we could have desired the extension of some aid to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, we do not feel discouraged nor disappointed, as we hardly expected any. We feel almost certain that it will be given next time—enough to finish what may then be unfinished. We repeat, no reasonable man can be disappointed with the Legislature for having done nothing in the way of appropriations at this session. The difficulty at present is to devise ways and means for meeting the liabilities already incurred. We publish the revenue bill of this Legislature, but without having given it sufficient study to enable us to say, directly, how far it may go in raising enough money to meet the accruing liabilities of the State, although it appears to us that it will not be adequate to the purpose.

Wilmington Journal.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

MEMOIR OF JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

John James Audubon, the deservedly renowned naturalist, died in this city on Monday last, at his residence on the banks of the Hudson River, in 155th street. He had arrived at the age of seventy-six, and has gone down to the grave, leaving a name distinguished among the scientific men of every nation—a name earned by a steady perseverance in the beautiful field of ornithology, the cultivation of which demands fancy, taste, judgment and a general love of nature.

Mr. Audubon was born on a plantation in Louisiana, near New Orleans. His parents were Franch, his father being an admiral in the navy of France, and it is said, a friend of Washington's. The Audubon family still preserve the likenesses of the Admiral and of our first Commander-in-Chief, which were painted in the camp at Valley Forge. It was on this occasion that Washington sat for the first time to a painter. After passing his early boyhood in Louisiana, young Audubon was taken by his father to France, where the rudiments of his future education were imparted to him. His return was delayed until he was about eighteen years old, when his natural activity of mind soon began to show itself, modified only by the garb in which the instructions of his French tutors had mantled it. It was in Paris that he first increased his early love for the art of painting; and whilst there he was guided in his studies by the celebrated David, whose oriental coloring no doubt, captivated his youthful fancy. In the arcana of science, also, he had taken uncommon delight, and was thus prepared for those future experiences, which, eventually, made up a history at once valuable and romantic.

On arriving at years of maturity, his father gave him a residence on the fruitful banks of the Schylkill, and all that wealth and luxury could do to bind his ambitious love of nature there surrounded him. He heard in the warm sunshine of his fancy, the songs of the winged inhabitants of the western wilds, or pictured to his imagination the still brighter plumage of the myriads of birds of the American tropics. We find him accordingly, in 1810, in an uncovered skiff, accompanied by his wife and infant son, floating down the stream of Ohio, in search of a home more romantic than that selected by his father. He fixed upon a point in the State of Kentucky, whereupon to settle, and having there established a new home, pursued his favorite studies in every direction, roaming through the forests, crossing and sailing over every river, and sketching the yet undescribed birds which fell beneath the keen shot of his rifle. The result of his early experience was given to the world in five volumes of his "Ornithological Biography." It has been said that he saw over one of the Northern lakes a large bird, far beyond his reach, and that he was ten years in finding another of the same description, which he found three thousand miles from the place where his first sight of the species was seen. The history of his perilous adventures for a period of twenty years, in which he passed through every degree of habitable latitude, constantly exposed to the varied alternations of heat and cold, is but a portion of the monument to his zeal, and his ardent love of nature, his constantly recurring self sacrifices, his painful privations, and his ultimate success in the objects of his ambition. It was his fortune to meet, in these excursions, others like himself, whose minds were drawn by the allurements of science and labor, from the luxurious indolence of civilized society, whose best pleasure can only cloy the senses of one who has learned to look upon mental treasures as the highest reward of human exertion.

We remember that on one occasion, at this office, when a strange bird had been brought in from Long Island as an object of wonder, Audubon came to see it. At the very first sight, strange, bloody, and disordered as it was, he gave it its ornithological name, and then discribed its various habits in his peculiarly vivid, original, and pleasing manner—his high forehead, arched and commanding, serene above his deeply set gray eyes, which were shaded by heavy brows, that caused them to sparkle the more in their cavernous receptacles. The best portrait of him, of recent date, is in that admirable work, "The Gallery of Illustrious Americans." He was then, say twelve years ago, more active than most young men of our day. The mind's elasticity gave suppleness to his form, and his zeal was as fresh then, probably, as in 1810. when he first braved the wilderness in his darling pursuit. As an illustration of his decision of character—which might be easily read in his prominent chin, aquiline nose, and usually compressed lips—it has been remembered that on one occasion, when some great and perilous adventure was proposed to him by a friend, he decided to undertake it. On being asked when he would commence his journey, he replied "To-morrow!" When the sun arose, Audubon was on his way. Another illustration, quite as significant, will be found in his own writings. It was a period when he had lost all—nearly a thousand—of his drawings by fire, and had no means of replacing them, but by the renewal of the labors which had created them. He has said of that event, "The burning heat which rushed through my brain, when I saw my loss, was so great I slept not for several nights, and my days were oblivion—but I took up my gun, notebook, and pencils, and went forth to the woods as gaily as if nothing had happened. I could make better drawings than before—in three years my portfolio was filled." One of the proudest of his triumphs, was the discovery of his Washington Sea Eagle—a description of which will be found in his works. Most of his birds were painted in the forest, while their plumage was yet fresh, and he seems never to have been satisfied with the brilliancy of his coloring, since it did not represent life itself.

In 1824 his pursuits took a commercial aspect. Lucien Bonaparte proposed to buy his drawings. Audubon hesitated, and then resolved to publish them himself. For this purpose he visited England, where he landed as a stranger. His name, however, had gone before him, and the first men, distinguished in the sciences and arts were happy to welcome him. On the continent, Herchel, Cuvier, and his old friend Humboldt, who had penetrated the same tropical regions with him, were delighted to honor him. In the "Cosmos" of the latter, his talents have not been forgotten. The publication of his great work was soon in a fair way. Brewster, Scott, Jeffrey and Wilson, encouraged him. After fourteen years it was completed, and more than satisfied the world that has awaited its appearance. One hundred and seventy-five subscriptions, at one thousand dollars each, paid him the price of his labor. Eighty of his subscribers, we are proud to say, were found in our country—a very good offset to the neglect often visited upon those who enter the fields of literature and of art.

Of course, such a work—so magnificent in design and execution—a portfolio of great dimensions—enriched with the details of a life's experience among forest birds—could not but stimulate the great societies of Europe to do him honor. He was made the subject of dissertation in the Royal Society of London, all the members of which gladly contributed to acknowledge his talents by the highest distinction in their power.

A synopsis of his work was published in Edinburgh, and readily commanded an extensive sale, as did also, a New York edition in octavo; and in 1839 Audubon returned to this country, where he soon established himself, on the banks of the Hudson river, in a place of peaceful retirement. Here he labored with Dr. Bachman, in preparing "The Quadrupeds of America"—a work published last year. In some of his works his two sons have ably assisted in the designs and purposes of the distinguished naturalist, who has, among scientific men an imperishable name—a name, as the editor of "The Gallery of Illustrious Americans" has said, "is not in the keeping of history alone. From every deep grove the birds of America will sing his name. The wren will pipe it at our windows—the oriole carol it from the meadow grass—the turtle-dove roll it through the secret forests—the many voiced mocking bird pour it along the evening air—and the bird of Washington, from his craggy home far up the rocky mountains, will scream it to the tempest and the stars."

London has 300,000 houses, which cover an area of 14 miles long and 7 miles wide. Between the 1st of Janurry, 1839, and January, 1850, 64,058 new houses were built, forming 1,652 streets.

SPECIE. During the week ending on the 25th instant, the exports of specie from New York were $269,532. Of this sum the packet for Havre took out $40,000, mostly in silver.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, at New Orleans, is to be rebuilt. An arrangement has been made by citizens to purchase the charter and interest of the old company, and to enter upon the work forthwith. The subscriptions already amount to enough to ensure the success of the enterprise.

[From the Washington Union.]

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29, 1850.

In compliance with a promise, made through a friend, I propose, in a series of letters, to give you reliable information on the various subjects of travelling to, and the resources and population of "El Dorado."

As to the trip, nothing of the little incidents which are of personal interest to myself—and which would be to my warm friends—will be given, but only such matters as will be of service to future emigrants.

In the first place, I am bound strongly to condemn the regular mail line. The accommodation is very bad; and that line is, as far as I could see or hear, negligent of the comfort and convenience of passengers, while the opposition lines are all civility and attention. Yet, in despite of this, I strongly advise all emigrants to take the Howland & Aspinwall line, and for this reason: Their steamers, although comfortless, are safe, and their departues punctual as lovers to the hour sworn; so that one having a through ticket is sure of a speedy passage. And hundreds have died on the Isthmus of fevers contracted by delays occasioned by having tickets on steamers, which were absent when the holders arrived at Panama. Southerners, however, will always do well by taking the steamer Alabama from New Orleans to Chagres, with a through ticket from Panama. For the Isthmus, a few bottles of the essence of coffee, and brandy, if desired, are all that one need take; and you should, by all means, bring as little baggage as possible. Necessary clothing, an umbrella, and India rubber over-coat, should make the outfit. Trunks of any reasonable size and weight can be transported, but if weighing over one hundred and twenty pounds are subject to fifty per cent. additional freight. The expenses on the Isthmus are far greater than has been supposed, and emigrants—especially ladies—are put to great inconvenience. My wife came with me, and I am prepared to give advice to others. If any lady intending to visit California should chance to see this letter, I advise her first to make up her mind to regard the natives of New Granada just as she would so many wild beasts; to be offended at nothing belonging to their peculiar manners; for she will find them to present a rude picture of Adam and Eve, with their fig leaves—*only the fig leaves left out.* For comfort, let her take but little baggage, and have that well secured in India rubber. On leaving Chagres, make a special contract, if possible, against remaining all night at Gotoon—a place about ten miles above Chagres, very agreeable to a native, and equally detestable to an American; and without a special bargain, the natives, arriving even in the morning will insist on remaining for the night. Except coffee, the fare on the Isthmus is not good, yet quite bearable. At Cruces in the rainy season, Gorgona in the dry season, the boats are left and passengers take mules. And here I give my fair countrywomen a word of advice. Neither comfort, nor safety, nor womanly delicacy, are on the side of riding a stride, but a good side-saddle can be procured; and after seeing many who have tried each plan, I can say, without hesitation, that the side-saddle is both more safe and more comfortable, and either way is preferable to the palankeen. The dress for the Isthmus should be Turkish trowsers, with a dress coming a little below the knee, and strong leather shoes, a large sun-bonnet, and long gloves, and, above all other things, a stout heart. Thus equipped, it takes about three days to get up the river, where, I suggest, a lady should remain one day, to let the baggage, which moves slowly, get ahead, and to secure an early start next morning. It took my party a little over seven hours to ride from Cruces to Panama.

The history of the Isthmus is as wild and startling as an eastern romance. Chagres, which is of all earth the most filthy and detestable little village, was once laid out for a magnificent city. The old fort is built after a fashion and on a scale that is truly wonderful. More than two hundred years ago it was taken by the English bucaneer Morgan, who made the road to Panama, except about four miles that was constructed by Boliyar, and which remains a solid monument of his genius. About five miles from Chagres, and on a road that an American would at first sight pronounce impassible, even to a footman, high on the mountain, we found two anchors of immense size; tradition ascribes their being there to Morgan. Panama was twice rifled by this daring corsair. The population is a very degraded one. Their form of government has the name of a republic, but is scarcely a government of all; but the little that is of it is an illy constructed aristocracy. I asked many natives the name of their President, (Lopez,) but none of them knew. The popular vote, as is called, is confined to a few large property holders, who elect a college of electors, and then elect a President, members of Congress, &c. Their courts are a caricature and a mockery.

On leaving Panama, several interesting points are touched before reaching this place, which was one of the last points found and settled by the Franciscans, who, lost in wonder and admiration at the extent and beauty of this bay and harbor, named it after their great patron saint. Above all comparison, this is the finest harbor in the world. Ten thousand sail of ships-of-the-line could ride at anchor in safety without difficulty. The city has about thirty thousand citizens, and is built in a manner that would put credence to a severer test than I desire. There are now about four hundred and fifty sail in port.

Buildings are springing up as if under the influence of Aladdin's lamp. The Union Hotel presents an example of energy and enterprise above all praise. Messrs. Selover, Middleton, & Joice, the proprietors, cut down a tent from the ground on which this magnificent hotel stands; in twenty-eight days a part of the house was opened. It is a splendid fire-proof brick building; and I would scarcely be believed by my own mother if I should give a faithful description of the furniture and table they keep. I have obtained a bill of fare for to-day's breakfast and dinner, and enclose them; which please insert as the best manner of giving what is their style of living. One other remark: All gambling is excluded from the house—even from the basement story. Ladies and families would do well to go to the Union Hotel, at least until they can look around. It is conducted by that prince of hotel keepers, Mr. Hall, lately of the Eagle Hotel, Rochester.

I have been here a week, and have heard strange and wonderful stories about the mines. My own impression is, that the quartz mining is the best. In my next I will give you a full account of the value of labor in all the different branches. I can now safely say that labor and capital pay enormously.

Our legislature is nearly at a tie; the people, however, are democratic, and the legislature will certainly elect a democratic senator—who that will be, no man knows. General Cass is the great favorite here, but any democrat could get the vote of the State. The feelings of our people on the sectional questions are peculiar. California is neither a northern nor southern State. The attrition between northern and southern men has rubbed off the sharp points of each. This State is to be a balance-wheel in the machinery of our government, going for neither section, but strictly following the constitution of our country, and having no wish but to do justice; and I confidently expect that the political justice and firm democracy of California will place a jewel on her brow more precious than her crown of gold. E.

Union Hotel, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, under the management of Isaac M. Hall.

BILL OF FARE—BREAKFAST.

Friday, November 29, 1850. Fried fish, fried trout, fried red fish, broiled salmon, broiled sardines, couteletes de mouton, pate de foie, veal cutlets, beef steak, tenderloin steak, mackerel, fish balls, broiled Westphalia ham, (English sauce,) stewed kidney, (a la Francaise,) fried liver, elk steak, bear's meat, quail, (broiled,) stewed tripe, brown bread, Lafayette cakes, dry toast, corn cakes, dipped toast, magnolia rolls, hominy, roasted potatoes, mashed potatoes, onions, (fried,) fried potatoes, milk, chocolate, coffee, green and black tea.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

Soups.—Mock turtle, mutton broth, brown and oyster soup.

Fish.—Baked red fish, wine sauce, boiled trout, and salmon.

Boiled.—Leg mutton, caper sauce, Westphalia ham, champ sauce, corned beef and cabbage, tongue, with parsley sauce.

Entress.—Beef-steak pie, vension chop, sauce piquant, calf's feet, pollet sauce, canards aux nevu, red fish, Cobourg sauce, fillet de chevereaux, coutlet de mouton en papier, fricando veal, Lyonese sauce.

Vegetables.—Baked sweet potatoes, turnips, stewed tomatoes, beets, lobster salad, spinach, baked potatoes, mashed potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, and peas.

Roasts.—Sirloin beef, bear's meat, apple sauce, venison larded, Madeira sauce, veal and pork.

Game.—Snipe, wine sauce, goose, duck, venison, bear's meat, elk, and cranberry sauce.

Pastry.—Peach mamalade pie, pumpkin pie, raspberry pie, cranberry pie, bread pudding, tapioca pudding, and cream sauce.

Fruits.—Oranges, grapes, prunes, raisins, and almonds.

Champagnes.—Heidseik, $5; Perrier, $4; Bouzy, $4; Unknown, $3 50; pints, $2.

Sherry.—Amontilado sherry, $4; pale sherry, $3; old brown sherry, vintage 1839, $3 50.

Madeira.—London particular Madeira, $3; Newton's old Madeira, $3; Green & Son's Madeira, $2 50.

Port.—Old London port, $3; "Vaux" port, vintage 1842, $2 50.

Hock.—Hockheimer hock, $3; Hocksheimer do., sparkling, $3; Burgundy wine, $2 50.

Brandies.—Celebrated Dicky Jones, $4; Martelle's treble diamond, $3.

Claret.—Chateau Lafitte, $2 50; Chateau Margaux, $2 50; Haut Brion, $3; St. Julien, table claret, $1 50; St. Estephe, $2.

Light wines.—Haut Sauterne, $2 50; white wine, $2.

Porter, Ale, etc.—London porter, $1 50; London porter pints, $1; Tennent's Scotch ale, $1 50; Tennent's Scotch ale, pints, $1; Champagne cider, $1 50.

Cordials.—Mareschino, Pousse Cafe, Curacoa, Kirschenwasser, Annisette.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS. It has been suggested to us to call the attention of the Democracy of the several counties composing this Congressional District, to the subject of appointing delegates (at their present and approaching courts) to a District convention to be held at Gatesville, or elsewhere, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. It is also suggested that such Convention should be held at an earlier day than the May court, in order that the nominee may have full time to canvass the District. These, we think, are sound suggestions, and worthy the consideration and adoption of the party thoroughout the District. We do not think it possible for any man to canvass so large and scattered a district as this is, in the brief space of two months, more particularly when we consider the extreme heat of the weather at that season, and the great difficulty of getting the people out. Ample time should be given for visiting the principal places in all the counties, and freely interchanging sentiments with the people.

It is, therefore, proposed by some of our Democratic friends to hold the Convention during the March Superior Court of Gates county, (5th Monday.) This would afford sufficient time for all purposes, and at the same time enable the party to provide against any contingency that might arise. The Whig candidate is already known and in the field—speaking, of course, upon what we consider the well-grounded supposition that Mr. Outlaw will be a candidate for re-election, and that consequently no nomination in his case will be necessary. Not having declined a re-election, we presume that, as a matter of course, he is to be regarded as being again a candidate. The Whig party thus hold an advantage over the Democratic, inasmuch as they may be considered already organized for the canvass. It is to counteract this advantage and place our party upon an equal footing with theirs in this respect, that it is proposed to make a nomination at an earlier day than usual. Strong hopes of success are entertained by our friends; and surely, after the brilliant victory achieved by Gov. Reid over his competitor, there is no reason for despondency. The Whigs *have been* beaten even in this their strong hold, and they *may be* again, if the Democracy will but come up manfully to the work. But *organization* is the talismanic charm of success, and without it nothing great can he accomplished.

These matters, however, are respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the people, who will have an opportunity to advise and consult together at their present and approaching Courts, as to the best course to be pursued. We understand that a meeting of the Democracy of old Currituck is to be held at their Court this month, and we have no doubt the other counties will do the same. We hope they will take this matter in hand, embody their views and sentiments, and forward their proceedings to us for publication, in order that the whole District may be thoroughly advised of what is going on. For ourself, we have no choice, and only ask that the nominee may be a "good and true" Democrat, devoted to the interests of the South and the perpetuity of the Union as established by our fathers—and to such a man we will give our humble but most cordial, hearty and enthusiastic support, we care not who he is. Individual preferences and predilections should yield to the good of the party, and the motto of every Democrat should be—PRINCIPLES, not *men.*

Elizabeth City Pioneer.

DISCOVERIES OF THE LAST HALF CENTURY. There has been no period since the commencement of the world in which so many important discoveries, tending to the benefit of mankind, were made as in the last half century. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years. Some of the grandest conceptions of genius have been perfected. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievments it has effected in that short period. Before the year 1800 there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807. Now there are three thousand steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent. The rivers of every country in the world, nearly, are traversed by steamboats. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there are now 8,797 miles of railroad, costing $286,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours a distance which in 1800 required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes through the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1843. Voltaism was discovered in March, 1800. The electric magnet in 1821. Electrotyping was discoverod only a few years ago. Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 10,000 copies an hour, is a very recent discovery, but of a most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800; now every city and town of any pretence are lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery, by which light, heat and motive power may be all produced from water, with scarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful invention in 1839. Gun cotton and chloroform are discoveries but of a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system. Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the domain of knowledge in that important branch of scientific research, and mechanics have increased the facilities for production, and the means of accomplishing an amount of labor which far transcends the ability of united manual effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this last branch of discovery and invention are enough to mark the last half century as that which has most contributed to augment personal comforts, enlarge the enjoyments, and add to the blessings of man. What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries; for the intellect of man is awake, exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry.

Philadelphia Ledger.

OUR MEMBERS. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, we have had the pleasure of meeting only one of our members, N. N. Nixon, Esq., Senator from this county, whom we are happy to find in good health and spirits after the laborious business of the session, during which no man was more attentive to his legislative duties, nor more untiring in his exertions to represent the will and promote the interests of his constituents. If success has not in all cases crowned the efforts of our representatives in the General Assembly, we must bear in mind the fact that the Manchester Road does not stand alone, but has merely shared the fate of every other similar project before the Legislature, not one cent having been appropriated for any purpose of Internal Improvement. And if, in some cases, they have mistaken the wishes or differed from the views of their constituents, such differences and mistakes are inevitable, and cannot interfere with the verdict of "Well done, good and faithful servants," which Messrs. Nixon, Hill, and Powers have earned, by a conscientious discharge of their duties, and which, no doubt, they will receive from their constituents.

Wilmington Journal.

OHIO. The population of Ohio, according to the recent census, is 1,981,940. The population of this State in 1810 was 1,519,567—increase 462,473.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1851.

SENATE. Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature rescinding the resolutions of a former Legislature censuring the Hon. I. P. Walker, and requesting him to resign.

Mr. Walker said that he had been condemned and censured by his Legislature for proposing the well known amendment two years ago. He had felt the force of the censure, but his conscience had sustained him. His constituents had generously removed the censure, and for this act of justice he returned his sincere thanks.

Messrs. Seward, Chase and Hamlin presented petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, all of which were laid on the table.

Mr. Borland presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Arkansas praying that a military academy like that at West Point be established in some one of the Southwestern States.

Mr. Foote, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom had been referred numerous memorials on the subject of international arbitration, reported a resolution expressive of the opinion of the Senate, that provision for the settlement of national difficulties should be made in all treaties by the United States.

Mr. Hamlin reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mail in steamers from the United States to Brazil.

Mr. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution, asking them to report when the term of a Senator holding his seat by Executive appointment rightfully expires, reported that, in the opinion of the committee, the term of a Senator holding his seat by such appointment expires only when his successor shall be chosen and signify his acceptance thereof by presenting his credentials to the Senate.

A joint resolution regulating the distribution of the Works of Alexander Hamilton and John Adams, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill to amend the act in relation to the importation and warehousing of imported merchandize.

The Senate then took up the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, and after further debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Underwood called up the joint resolution from the House explanatory of the act granting bounty land to soldiers, &c., by making the warrants assignable.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment, providing compensation to the Registers and Receivers of the land offices for locating these warrants.

After debate, without voting on the amendment, the Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the reading of the journal, the first business in order was the motion of yesterday afternoon, for the "previous question" on the amended bill reported by the committee.

In the good-humored confusion that prevailed in the committee yesterday afternoon, and owing to the various and conflicting amendments that were proposed, it may be well here to state that the bill as originally introduced was lost, and that as it passed the committee there is not to be a branch mint either at New York or San Francisco, but an assaying office, as contemplated in Mr. Bayly's amendment.

The Speaker having propounded the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved a call of the House, upon which the ayes and noes were ordered; and after time had been given to enable members to arrive and take their seats, it was ascertained that there were 71 in favor of the call of the House, and 107 against it. So no call was ordered.

The Speaker said that as some misconception prevailed as to the effect of the previous question, he would state that it would first be taken on the amendment, and if that were lost, on the third reading of the bill.

The question was then taken on the amendment, which was lost; 93 voting for and

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1851.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All our subscribers who are in arrears, can have the benefit of the advance payment by settling up "old scores." Those who wish to know how their accounts stand, with the view of paying up and paying in advance, will have a statement made out and transmitted to them, on application.

Money may be sent by Mail at our risk, and receipts for all sums, specifying the time paid for, will be promptly transmitted. We hope our friends will, in every instance, send us their dues by Mail, or by hand, as occasion may offer, and thus save us the expense of commissions for collecting.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

A friend, writing to us from Windsor, desires to know distinctly the forms to be observed in amending the Constitution and the manner in which the Equal Suffrage Act is to become a part of that instrument. On the subject of amendments to the Constitution we quote the language of that instrument, as follows:

"No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

It will be perceived from the above, that the Equal Suffrage Act, having passed both Houses by a three-fifths vote, must be sanctioned by two-thirds of the next Assembly; and then, if so sanctioned, the amendment proposed must be approved by a majority of the voters at the polls, before it becomes a portion of the Constitution. We see here, in a striking light, the great deliberation which is required in changing or amending our fundamental law, and the salutary guards thrown around that law by the wise men of the Convention of 1835. Three-fifths may set an amendment in motion, but it requires a larger number even than this to give the amendment the final sanction of the Legislature; and then, after all this, if the people should see proper to reject the amendment at the polls, it falls to the ground. There can be *no* doubt, from all that we can gather from the Debates of the Convention of 1835, that this mode of amending the Constitution was considered by that body the preferable one. A Convention was provided for by a two-thirds vote; but no such body was contemplated, until such time as it might become advisable or indispensable to re-model, *by general consent*, the present Constitution, out and out. This is the drift of all the remarks on this subject, which fell from such men as Gaston, Fisher, Speight, Meares, and Swain, in the Convention of 1835; and while Mr. Gaston, speaking of the basis of representation, alluded in the severest terms to "plans of aggrandizement" which "the wildest demagogues" might "excite the people of the West" to favor, Mr. Fisher—*a Western man*—distinctly declared that "he was opposed to an easy mode of obtaining a Convention, and *decidedly preferred the plan of amending the Constitution through the Legislature.*"

But now we are told, by the Convention organs in this City and elsewhere, that the only true Republican plan of amending the Coustitution is by a Convention; and that it is "*madness*" to suppose that the Legislature, co-operating with the people, can alter that instrument as it ought to be done! If this be true, the above provision of the Constitution, providing for alterations by Legislative enactment, *is anti-Republican*; and such men as Gaston, Branch, Swain and Fisher, were "*mad*" men. Will the Register dare assert, in so many words, such nonsense as that? And will that paper persevere, by implication, in thus insulting the living and defaming the dead?

We may reply, in our next, to the article in that paper of Saturday last on the Equal Suffrage Act. Flimsy as that article is, from first to last, it may nevertheless be as well to notice it. That paper will find, before this discussion terminates, that not a foot of ground will be left it to stand upon. With the aid of the opinions of the great men of the Convention of 1835, and with truth as our weapon, we expect to put that paper to the wall and *pin* it there. But not now. We propose, at this time, merely to state a few facts and to explain. The next election for the Assembly will turn, in a great degree, on this question, and the next campaign will be the time for a full discussion of the whole subject. If our life should be spared, we shall enter that campaign at the first tap of the drum, and shall seek the hottest and the hardest currents of the battle, feeling and foreseeing that—happen what may—Equal Suffrage will come forth with the light of a *second* victory playing on its banner.

MICHIGAN ELECTION. The promptitude (says the Washington Union) with which General Cass was re-elected Senator of the United States is a high compliment to his character and course. Whilst Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey are hesitating and somewhat distracted about the election of their respective senators, the Legislature of Michigan came forward on the very first day of their session, and re-elected General Cass immediately after their organization.

The Whigs of the Indiana Constitutional Convention have nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency. What is to become of Millard? If Gen. Scott should be run, the Whigs should see to it that he writes no letters; but *if he will* write during the campaign, Mr. Marcy ought to be selected by the Democracy to reply to him.

The Oregon Spectator says that a coal-mine has been discovered in Admiralty Inlet, of superior quality and in quantity sufficient to propel all the steamers that now float on the Pacific for centuries to come. The inlet belongs to us. It has been said there was no coal in that region, except in Vancouver's Island, belonging to the British.

We are indebted to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for public documents. We perceive that the Democracy of that State are talking of running him for Governor. "Andy" would make a clean sweep and a good Governor. He is the people's favorite.

We invite attention to the able and manly Speech of Mr. Shepard, in our columns to-day, on the right of Secession. Read it and reflect upon it.

APPROPRIATIONS. &c.

We concur with our friend of the Wilmington Journal, that it was hardly to have been expected that the late Assembly would make any further appropriations for works of Internal Improvement. We know that appropriations were desired; but we foresaw, as we told many of our friends at the opening of the session, that they would not be granted. All, however, that could be done by way of relief to different interests, was done; but still, the principle of holding the State back from further investments at this time, was rigidly adhered to.

The State is already involved in a debt of over three millions of dollars, provided the Central Rail Road liability of two millions of dollars is to be regarded as incurred. This, of itself, is considered by the people a heavy indebtedness; and we believe a large majority, of both parties, wish to see the present system fairly tested before other investments are made. The late Assembly found the State thus involved; and without looking to the cause of this indebtedness or to its object, that body came promptly forward to levy sufficient revenue to meet these liabilities and to preserve the State's credit. This was the true course, in our judgment, and in every respect worthy of North Carolina.

We are somewhat surprised at the course of the Raleigh Star on this subject. That paper makes it a grave matter of complaint that no appropriations were made by the late Assembly, and characterizes that body as extremely "sluggish" and "illiberal" in relation to Internal Improvements. What did the Star wish or expect? Did it look for two or three millions more? And if so, where and how did that paper expect to raise the money? Surely, surely Raleigh ought to be the last place to complain on this score. The Central Rail Road, if constructed, is to to pour out millions of dollars between Goldsborough and Charlotte, and a large portion of this money will find its way here and circulate in this community. In addition to this, we have both the Asylums, to say nothing of the advantages we derive from having the seat of government among us; and this late "illiberal" Legislature passed an act in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which will draw from the pockets of capitalists to be expended in this section, hundreds of thousands of dollars more. And still the Star is dissatisfied and grumbles! We can tell that paper, in all sincerity, that this is no way in which to advance the cause of Internal Improvements. The extravagance it advocates, would, if carried out, lead to the destruction, or at least to the extreme embarrassment of the whole system. We speak advisedly. *The people of the State would not bear the indebtedness the Star would put upon them.* They would not repudiate, but they would find means to stop appropriations; and they would make such provisions in their fundamental law as to check such extravagance for all time to come. These are our convictions, and we do not hesitate to print them.

The Star speaks of "the majority" in the last Assembly, which refused further appropriations. We have no disposition to involve the two parties in a controversy on this subject; but we may at least say, that the Star is welcome to all the party capital it may manufacture on this score.

The following extract from the last Fayetteville Carolinian, is to the point:

"The Fayetteville Observer complains that a great many Companies have been incorporated to make Railroads, Plank Roads, and to improve Rivers, but that the Legislature did not give anything beyond a charter to a single one of them.

In that the Legislature did wisely, albeit the wise editor thinks to the contrary. The State is now three or four millions in debt, and if every work of Internal Improvement is to be done by the State, it will take fifty millions more. The State has irons enough in the fire now. When some of them are disposed of, it will be time enough to cry for more."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered:

By PEARSON, J. In McRae to use of Teal *vs.* McRae, from Richmond, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Ray *vs.* Ray, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Orsborn *vs.* Homer, from Granville, directing a new trial. Also, in Currie *v.* Livendall, from Bladen, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Walton *v.* Watson, in equity from Caswell, directing the report to be reformed. Also, in Prim *vs.* Hobson, from Surry, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Osburn *vs.* Hunicutt, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kerr *vs.* Findley, in equity from Caswell, directing a reference and dismissing the Bill as to Dickey and wife with costs. Also, in Russel *v.* Trotter, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Hannant *vs.* Lee and Roles, in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Check *vs.* Cox, from Randolph, affirming the decree below. Also, in Pegues *vs* Pegues, in equity, from Anson, overruling the exceptions and confirming the report. Also, in *den ex dem* Edmundson *v.* Hooks, from Wayne, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Patterson *v.* Britt, from Beaufort, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *den ex dem* Wiggins *vs.* Reddick, from Gates, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in McPherson *v.* McPherson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Morton *v.* Ingram, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gregory *v.* Hooks, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Rasberry *v.* Jones and Brand, in equity from Greene, reversing the decretal orders of the Court below. Also, in Briggs *v.* Beeman, in equity from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Bryant *v.* Bryant, in equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. The Raleigh Standard publishes a full list of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature of North Carolina at its late session. It does not contain any notice of the resolutions introduced on the subject of slavery, and the presumption is none were finally passed. The anti-protective Resolutions, based on the fact that "protection" benefits the North, and should not, therefore, be encouraged by the South until matters assume a more satisfactory phasis, are given at length; so also is a resolution, in imitation of that of Virginia, in rebuke of the "peace" resolutions of Vermont, whose Legislature recently passed an act for the nullification of an act of Congress (the fugitive slave law,) passed at its late session, "on which the peace and harmony of the Union mainly depended." The Governor is requested to send them back to the Governor of Vermont. *Baltimore Sun.*

The Sun is correct in its inference. The Vermont Resolutions were directed to be sent back, and the anti-Tariff Resolutions of Mr. Erwin were passed; but no general Resolves on the Slavery question were adopted.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS. As many people do not understand the law relating to the circulation of newspapers and the responsibility of subscribers, but think they may stop a paper without regard to arrearages due, an insertion of the following from an exchange may not be amiss:

"Mr. Jasper Harding, of Pennsylvania, not long since recovered a large sum, (about $120, we believe,) for a subscription to the "Pennsylvania Inquirer," of a man residing in Rhode Island. The circumstances were these: The subscriber took the paper for some time, and then sent the publisher notice of discontinuance without forwarding the money for payment. The publisher took no notice of this nor several subsequent notices of refusal to take the papers from the post-office. The result was that notwithstanding the Rhode Islander did not receive the paper for several years, yet he was forced to pay Mr. Harding the whole amount up to the period claimed in the bill."

"The Editor," is the name of a new steamboat on the Western rivers. It must carry a great *press* of steam,—he good at *puffing* and *proof* against explosion.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We invite attention to the communication in our columns to-day, from Gen. Saunders, giving a history of the passage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road bill, and explaining the circumstances under which an omission of several sections was made in the enrolled bill, as signed by the Speakers. Gen. Saunders shows that the omitted sections were not of the first importance, and that the Company can go forward, without serious difficulty, under the bill as it is.

This omission, in so important a bill, furnishes another lesson on the subject of legislation. It has been a matter of complaint, for years past, that our Legislatures dispatch their business, especially towards the close of their sessions, with too much rapidity. Every important measure, it is true, is subjected to the examination of a Committee, or is debated at length in the two Houses; but still, amendments are suggested and adopted, as in this instance, which frequently reduce the bill under consideration to a crude and imperfect state. And here, at the close of the session, the evil begins. Members, who have been here for sixty or seventy days, and who have been laboring day and night, are not only worn down physically, but they are anxious to return to their homes to look after their private affairs. This is natural, and they are by no means to be censured for it. The fault is not with them, but with the system. A recess in the midst of a biennial session—or annual sessions, with biennial elections as at present, would go far to remedy the evil. We may allude to this subject again.

From all we can learn, we can have no doubt that the Gaston Road stock will be taken and the Road put in good condition. The income of the Road, in its present dilapidated state, is some $70,000 per annum; and it is agreed, we believe, on all hands, that with good T iron and under prudent and energetic management, it will bring in $100,000 per annum. Fifty thousand dollars would cover all expenses, leaving at least six per centum to be divided on the $300,000 between the State and the stockholders. And if the Central Road should be constructed, the business of the Gaston Road would of course be greatly increased, both in freight and travel.

It will be seen, by the advertisement of the Commissioners in another column, that a meeting of the old stockholders and others interested, is to be held at this place on the 25th instant. We hope the Petersburg and Norfolk papers will copy this advertisement, and direct attention to it Editorially. The people of those towns are more deeply interested in this matter than they may, perhaps, suppose; and the friends of the enterprise look to them for that aid in the way of subscriptions, which they are so well able to extend.

The present Charter is all that could have been expected of the State, under the circumstances. The State has acted in the matter with much liberality; and if the Road is not re-constructed, the fault will rest with those most interested in its re-construction and in being relieved from their bonds.

A LESSON FOR ABOLITIONISTS. The following from the New York Day Book, is an excellent lesson for Abolitionists. It will show them that while they are doing so much to disturb the peace of the country on account of the condition of the African race at the South, the poor negroes at the North deserve all their sympathy and aid:

"Going home from the cars last evening, we overtook on the road a thinly clad negro man, apparently forty years of age, whose staggering gait indicated extreme wretchedness. As we came up behind him in the pathway, we hailed him with, "Hurry up, my old friend! You will freeze to death if you don't step along faster and get home soon."

"Ah master," said he, "I can't get along any faster. I is very poor—I been sick and is very bad, master; if master would please give me a little suthin—just a little, master?"

The manner of saying "master" was so unlike our free negroes that we stopped in passing him, and putting a small coin in his trembling hand, said, "I am sorry for you and sorry that you have not what you ought to have—a good master to take care of you." He stopped short and looking up, with great emphasis replied, "it would be a blessed thing master, a *blessed* thing."

We asked him where he lived, and he told us and said that he had been out to get work and a little money which he very much needed. "Why," we continued, "did you not work hard during the summer and lay up enough for cold weather?"

"I did work all summer, master, but I didn't get enough to last no time, and winter came. Oh, master I am very bad."

This now is not at all an uncommon case; there are thousands about our city in the same distressed circumstances, to whom a master would be a "blessed thing."

The Abolitionists could spend a thousand dollars to help Henry Long and thirty thousand more to aid the thief Chaplain; but for the poor among them—the starving and distressed free negro about their own doors, they have no sympathy. Verily "they shall have their reward!"

CENSUS OF THE SLAVE POPULATION. The Philadelphia North American gives the following census of Slavery:

	1850.	1840.
East Tennessee,	19,143	15,855
Middle Tennessee,	129,152	108,735
South Carolina, 11 districts,	162,930	135,706
Kentucky,	211,237	182,258
Delaware,	2,238	2,605
Virginia,	475,972	448,988
Maryland,	90,144	89,719
Texas, 28 counties,	12,372	—
Missouri,	87,617	48,941
Alabama, 8 counties,	33,121	21,868
Mississippi, 22 counties,	86,504	64,546
North Carolina,	288,000	245,817
Arkansas,	46,000	19,935
Aggregate,	1,644,420	1,384,972

The whole number of slaves in the United States at the date of the last census was 2,487,350. The above increase of 259,448 is at the rate of 18¾ per cent. in ten years, which, applied to the total, would make the present number of slaves in the Union about 2,933,000.

SUICIDE. Mr. J. L. Parker, who kept a store in the McRae building, on Person street, was found, on Thursday afternnoon last, hanging by the neck to a door in the second story of the house, perfectly dead. A twine string, doubled, was round his neck, and extended over the top of the door, and then fastened to one of the hinges. The loop into which he put his neck was so near the floor that he had to raise his feet from the floor to accomplish the deed; and by the time he was dead, the body had stretched so as to bring his knees to the floor. He looked very natural for so violent a death.

He had been married but eight or ten months, and lived very happily with his wife.

No cause can be assigned for the act; but it is conjectured that pecuniary embarrassment may have lead to it. His wife, we understand, says that he seemed very uneasy the day and night before, and could not rest as usual. She inquired into the cause, but he only said he had some money to pay the next day.

Mr. Parker's character stood very fair in the community, and there seems to be very general sympathy for him, *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

By some mistake we omitted last week to notice the accession which the legal profession, and the community of Wilmington generally, has received in the person of our gifted friend, D. K. McRae, Esq., formerly of Raleigh, but now a citizen of this place, to which he has removed on account of his health. Mr. McRae may be found on the corner immediately in front of the Journal Office, where it is to be hoped that his days may be long, and his clients many. *Wilmington Journal,*

For the North Carolina Standard.

An Act to Incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

The journals of the two Houses show that a bill under the above title was introduced into the Senate by the Senator from Halifax, Col. Joyner; that it passed the Senate with some amendments; that it was printed and duly engrossed; that on being read the first time in the House of Commons, it was referred to a select Committee, of which R. M. Saunders was Chairman; that it was reported back to the House with amendments. These amendments were marked as sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, which were proposed to be inserted as new sections; that the report, with these amendments, were ordered to be printed. The journal of the House shows that this first section of the proposed amendments was amended, when the whole was adopted. That after this, the second section of the Senate's bill was amended as were the third and some of the other sections. These various amendments are regularly entered in their proper places. The Committee did not propose making any amendment to the 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th sections of the Senate's bill, nor does the journal of the House show any motion either to amend or to strike out either of these sections. The bill having thus passed, was returned to the Senate. That body refused to concur in the amendments, and returned the whole to the House, with a proposition for a Committee of conference. A majority of this Committee reported back the bill to the Senate, proposing amendments to the original bill as a substitute for those which had been made in the House. These amendments were concurred in by the Senate; but the House refused to concur and returned the bill to the Senate *insisting* on its amendments. The Senate *receded*, and finally concurred in the amendments as originally made in the House, and thus the bill passed.

These details and this history are all fully sustained by the journals, and no doubt such are the facts. But now comes the difficulty. The bill as originally introduced and amended in the Senate, passed three readings in that body; it was then regularly engrossed, was amended in the House, and then read three times as the Constitution requires. But by the rules of both Houses, "after a bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be duly enrolled on suitable paper by the Engrossing Clerks, before it shall be presented for ratification;" and further, "after examination and report" by a joint Committee appointed for that purpose, "each bill (after being enrolled,) shall be ratified and signed by the respective Houses—first by the Speaker of the House of Commons and then by the Speaker of the Senate." It appears that the person who enrolled the bill in copying from the bill as engrossed, seeing four new sections introduced by way of amendment, and no change in numbering the sections as they stood in the bill *omitted*, the four sections of the Senate's bill, and in the haste and confusion which attended the close of the session, the examining Committee did not detect the error and the bill was thus signed by the Speakers. The question thus arises whether the engrossed bill as it passed both Houses, is the law, or the erroneous one as enrolled and signed by the Speakers? The Constitution provides—"sec. 11. that all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses." The requirements of engrossment and subsequent enrollment are made under the rules of the two Houses, and though proper in themselves, can a bill duly passed according to the letter of the Constitution be thus rendered invalid from a mere clerical omission? The members of the last session of the Legislature are still members, and will continue so to be until superseded by an election in 1852. So the Speakers continue as presiding officers of the two Houses, until removed or superseded by a new election. Why, then, cannot they now sign the bill as passed, on their being clearly satisfied of the error? The question may admit of doubt, but certainly is far from being clear against their right and duty.

But is the omission of the four sections so important and necessary as to render the act invalid and incapable of execution? It is thought clearly not. The first section of the act, as it stands, names the Commissioners, who are incorporated into a Company by the name and style of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, with all the powers and privileges usually granted to such Companies. The second section declares the amount of the capital to be 800,000 dollars, and that on the subscription of one half of that sum the subscribers shall be entitled to one half of the Road. The third section provides for opening books of subscription, which are to be left open until the first day of October next. The fourth, fifth, and sixth sections give to the old stockholders and obligors the preference in subscribing and releases them from all liability to the State on the expenditure of 400,000 dollars in the reconstruction of the Road with heavy T iron. Of the four sections omitted the *first* provides for the calling together of the Stockholders; *second*, authorises the appointment of three directors on behalf of the State by the Board of Internal Improvement, and the election of four directors by the Stockholders, with power to elect a President; *third*, gives to the President and Directors the power of making such contracts as may be necessary for the reconstruction of the Road; and the *fourth*, the power by the President and Directors of enforcing the payment of subscriptions in a summary way. These are the omissions, all of which can be readily supplied by such regulations in the bye-laws as may be adopted by the Stockholders at their first general meeting. The only point of difficulty is in the appointment of the three Directors for the State. But as a subsequent section of the act gives to the Board of Internal Improvement the power to appoint a suitable person to represent the interest of the State in all public meetings, and as the President and Directors are referred to and recognized, it is presumed that no serious difficulty can arise on that score.

There can be no question, if the stock shall be taken and the act carried out in good faith, as it passed both branches of the Legislature, the next will ratify and confirm any thing and every thing which shall have been properly done. Let, then, a public meeting be called in order to put the matter under way; and let the Commissioners proceed to open books, and doubtless every friend of the measure will exert himself to secure the charter, and complete a work so important to the State, and which promises to be such a favorable investment to individuals.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

[Correspondence of the Washington Union]

BALTIMORE, February 7, 1851.

Much anxiety continues to be felt in our community as to the fate of the steamer Atlantic, especially by those who have friends and relatives on board of her, and public opinion seems to be divided as to her ultimate safety. Captain Loraber, of the ship Star of the West, now loading at this port for Liverpool, states that he was in Liverpool a few days before the departure of the Atlantic, and that he met with Captain West at the American reading room. Observing that the captain appeared to be depressed in spirits, he asked what was the matter. He replied that he was always thinking of his vessel, and had great fears for her safety in these western passsages; "for," said he, "we carry so much steam that if we strike an iceberg nothing could save her—her destruction would be inevitable." This was the substance of the conversation, and, taken in connexion with the fact of the early appearance of ice in the Atlantic this year, may have been a foreshadowing on his mind of her ultimate fate. The Africa has now been out seven days, however, and in a few days we will have dates from Liverpool and the coast of Ireland to the 1st of February.

A fugitive slave named Tamun Williams, who ran away twenty-two years ago from Wm. T. J. Purnell, of Worcester county, Maryland, was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday, and the examination of the case postponed until to-day. Her husband, who is also said to be a fugitive from another party, is under arrest. They have had six children since their elopement, the oldest of whom is seventeen years of age, all of whom were brought into court with their mother.

THE MARKETS. In the Baltimore market this morning there were sales of 500 bbls., Howard street flour, at $4 50. In City Mills, the sales for the week are some 2,000 bbls., at $4 56½, and about 2,000 bbls. at $4 50. The supply of wheat is confined pretty much to cars and wagons, and of ccurse is small. The prices, however, remain as for several weeks past, viz: good to prime red, 100 to 103 cents; white, 103 a 108 cents; and family-flour white, 110 a 115 cents. These prices are for good to prime qualities, inferior bringing several cents less as in quality. There has been but little variation in corn during the week, the sales being at 60 a 61 cents for yellow, and 67 a 68 cents for white; supply small. Limited sales of rye at 68 a 70 cents, and of oats at 42 a 45 cents.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.]

ARRIVALS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY. NEW YORK, Feb. 7. The Empire City has arrived here to-day, bringing two hundred and ten passengers, and one million of dollars in gold.

The news from the Isthmus is unimportant. Eighty houses have been destroyed by fire at Logura. The health of California is good, and the weather is delightful. The depredations of the Indians still continue. Many miners were compelled to leave in consequence.

The cholera has entirely disappeared. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the steamer Panama, which had been out twenty-eight days. John D. Hobbs, of Maryland, died. The Alabama had arrived from Baltimore. The ship Waldron, from Baltimore, was spoken on the 26th of August in latitude 30° north, longitude 47°. The Georgia was destroyed by fire.

The steamers California and Northerner had both arrived out safe. The election of United States Senator was the all-engrossing subject of conversation. Among the Whigs, Edward Bryant and John Wethered were prominent candidates. Among the Democrats, J. W. Weller, H. W. Halleck, J. W. George, and J. C. Fremont. The latter stands no chance. If the plurality rule prevails, it is thought that a Whig will be chosen. The Legislature was to meet at San Jose on the 6th.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6. The steamer Pacific, from Chagres, arrived here today. She brings two hundred and fifty passengers, and dates from San Francisco to the 1st of January, being two weeks later.

The general news from California presents nothing of very striking interest.

Mr. Horace Smith has been elected mayor of Sacramento city.

The chances of Mr. Fremont for re-election appear to be waning. He has published an address to the public, defending himself against various political charges brought against him.

The condition of morals in California is growing worse. Robberies and murders, in the cities as well as the country, are of daily occurrence, so much so that they have become quite alarming.

The custom-house at Monterey has been robbed of $20,000. No clue yet to the robbers or money.

Business generally was prosperous. Produce of every description abundant, and prices rather on the decline.

Money operations are progressing steadily for the season, which is unfavorable.

LATER FROM RIO—JENNY LIND. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6. We have advices from Rio to the 21st December.

The United States ships St. Mary and Congress were in port, all well.

The levee is now crowded with a dense mass of people waiting to welcome Jenny Lind, who is coming up on board the steamer Falcon, now in sight. The enthusiasm and excitement are very great.

CAUSE OF MR. KAUFMAN'S DEATH. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, speaking of the death of Mr. Kaufman, a Representative in Congress from Texas, says:

"He died very suddenly. I believe he died not of a disease of the heart, as has been stated, but from a pistol ball wound which he received some eight or ten years ago, while he was Speaker of the lower House of the Texas Congress, in a rencontre with a member of the same body. His friend, Commodore Moore, feels certain that, that wound was the cause of Mr. Kaufman's sudden death, on Friday evening last. The ball entered the centre of the body in front, and as I understand was never found."

GOV. QUITMAN ARRESTED—THE MARKETS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5. Governor Quitman has arrived here under arrest, charged with being engaged in the Cuba invasion. A proclamation and protest against thus holding him is daily expected. The matter has produced considerable interest.

The cotton market is quiet—waiting advices by the Canada. Only 1,500 bales sold to-day.

Molasses advanced to 24½ cents.

Whiskey is declined to 27½ cents. Other things unchanged.

DETROIT, February 6. The house organized today. Mr. Thurber, of Monroe, was elected speaker; Mr. Bushnell, of Wayne, clerk; Mr. Phelps, of Oakland, engrossing clerk; and Alfred Johnson sergeant-at-arms. General Cass was elected Senator in joint committee immediately on organization. No election of officers in the Senate.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA—LATER FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5. The steamship Alabama has arrived. She brings advices from Mexico to the 15th ultimo. General Arista has been inaugurated President of Mexico. A revolution has broken out in Oajaca and Guinzata, but was soon suppressed. Four of the principal leaders were arrested and executed. Mr. Letcher, our Minister, has returned.

Nobody blames a rich man for going with his elbows out, because every one knows that he has got money enough to get him a new coat; but it is unpardonable in a poor man to go ragged, because every one knows that it is out of his power to do otherwise.

Always be good natured. A few drops of oil will do more to start the most stubborn machinery than all the vinegar in the world.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, February 7. Tobacco, at from $4 50 to $15, according to quality, with a firm market. Cotton 12 to 12½ cents; wheat at from 70 to 107 cents, according to quality; bacon at from 9 to 10 cents; flour $5 12½ per barrel; corn, scarce at 70 cents.

WILMINGTON, February 7. Bacon 7½ to 10, according to quality; 11,000 bushels of corn received from Baltimore and other ports, and selling at 70 cents per bushel from vessels; flour $5 50 to $8. The Journal says of Naval Stores: When we closed our enquiries last Thursday, the market for Turpentine had a decided downward tendency, and on Friday the article declined 10 cents per barrel for both qualities. It revived again however, on Saturday, and again declined on Monday. Since then receipts have been very light, and Saturday's prices have been fully maintained for yellow, and 5 cts. advance over last week's figures for the hard article. We quote sales this week per bbl. of 280 lbs., at $1 05 a $2 10 for soft; and $1 20, $1 25, $1 30 a $1 35 for hard, closing to-day at noon, at our highest figures for sales of 425 barrels. The sales of the week foot up about 3,627 barrels. TAR—From 800 to 1000 bbls. sold this week at $1 25 per barrel. We hear of nothing doing in SPIRITS TURPENTINE. About 500 barrels Common ROSIN, sold this week at 90 cents per barrel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—2, p. m. The stock market is dull—United States 6's, 1867, 115¾. Flour steady—sales of 1,000 bbls. at $4 68 a $4 75 for common to straight State brands. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet—no sales. Corn steady—sales yellow 67 cents; white and mixed, 67 a 68 cents. Rye, 75 cents. Oats, 44 a 48 cents. Provisions steady—mess pork, $12 a 12½; prime, $9 18. Groceries steady—sugars and molasses unchanged. Cotton dull—sales small. Tobacco firm. Whiskey, in bbls. 25 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7—2, p. m. Stocks are quiet—United States 6's, 1867, 115¾. Pennsylvania 5's unchanged. The flour market is quiet—small sales of standard brands at $4 62; choice, $4 81 a $4 87. Corn meal, $2 87. Grain quiet—small sales red wheat at 100 a 104 cents; white, 110 a 112 cents. Yellow corn, 60 cents; small sales white, 65 a 67 cents. Rye, 75 cents. Provisions remain unchanged. The grocery market is quiet—small sales Rio coffee at 11½ at 11¾ cents for prime. Cotton is dull to ¼ at ½ cent decline under the steamer. Whiskey, 24 a 25 cents.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 6th instant, at the residence of Robert Perry, Esq., by the Rev. Thomas J. Lemay, Mr. Lemuel S. Perry to Miss Ann Bevers.

In Granville county, on Wednesday evening the 29th of January, by the Rev. R. I. Deven, Mr. B. T. Winston, of Franklin county, to Miss Susan A. Downey.

DIED,

On the first instant, at the residence of his son, Thomas Bragg, Jr., in the town of Jackson, Northampton County, North Carolina, THOMAS BRAGG, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

On the 19th ult., near Tallahassee, Fla., Mrs. Eliza Branch, wife of the Hon. John Branch, formerly of Halifax county, N. C.

In Milton, on the 1st instant, Martin P. Huntington, Esq., aged 54 years.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He had great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Executive Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid,
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes.
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c.
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110.	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex. Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.

A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.

Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

NOTICE.

Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road.

THE conditions of the Charter incorporating the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company having been complied with, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at the Court House, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and nine Directors, agreeably to the provisions of the Charter.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
B. F. HAVENS,
BENJ F. HANKS,
JOSEPH POTTS,
Commissioners at Washington.

Washington, N. C., Feb. 5, 1851. 29—4d.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Raleigh are hereby invited to enroll their names as members of a Fire Company, according to the provision of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by Fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constable with their names on or before Saturday, the 22d of February, 1851, on which day, if the prescribed number, (forty) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Company are exempt by act of Assembly from Military duty during their term of service, except in case of hostile invasion.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—td.

To all whom it may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sanderson. The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, February 8, 1851. 28—

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

A MEETING of all those interested in the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for that purpose, will be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

A punctual attendance is requested by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Raleigh, Feb. 12, 1851. 29—

Petersburg South Side Democrat, and the Intelligencer will please copy. Also, the Norfolk papers.

**

PIANOS PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
At No. 9, Fayetteville St.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by

J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
For Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1861. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL,

BY W. F. S. ALSTON,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 23—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians. Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,

direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!
Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,
WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cuuty have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.
Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,
First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ

As good Workmen as there is in the Union,

and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. His Materials are the best known to the Trade.

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

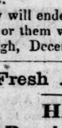
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.
Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.



THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER.
Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL,
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing these

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Folts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*

January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladies, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses.)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in, copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Tefft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffiman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 11, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

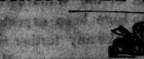
Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,



Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of

Rich and Handsome Goods

in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection,* which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladies, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.

December 23. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½] 16—w6t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine,* which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING

their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

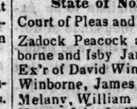
Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*

Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and ascend count to this office.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,
The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, for which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!
NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850.